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2 and 5 lb. Cartons—
10, 20, 50 and 100 lb. Bags.

Besides maintaining a quality which for 60 years has been admittedly the highest, Redpath was the first in Canada to introduce a modern and convenient series of packages—Cartons and Bags—from 2 to 100 pounds.

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—(De Notenkraker, Amsterdam.)

"Half an Inch is all you need"

Just half an inch or less of Minty's Tooth Paste ribbon at morning and night is sufficient to thoroughly "clean the teeth and sterilize the mouth and brush."

A single 5c. tube, containing 100 inches, will last you as many days—its daily cost is only one-quarter of a cent making Minty's the most economical of all dentifrices. Its positive bactericidal action destroys germ life and eliminates the dangers of infection.

Minty's Tooth Paste

—performs all the functions necessary to mouth purity and leaves a feeling of cleanliness that lingers long after using. It is so pleasant in taste and effect that children need no coaxing to get them to brush their teeth regularly. Get a 5c. tube of Minty's Tooth Paste today and know the pleasure and satisfaction of perfect mouth health.

**Palmer's Limited,
100 Latour St., Montreal.**

University of Toronto.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.

The Serbians are doing magnificently, but they are yet only on the borders of their home; the people are for the most part still in exile and in great need. We in Canada know how terribly but heroically they have suffered, and having heard England's appeal for assistance for them we will I am sure do the utmost to help this sorely smitten nation.

R. A. Fulem

Serbian Relief Fund, Patroness: Her Majesty the Queen
President: The Lord Bishop of London
LONDON

The Canadian Serbian Relief Committee
Honorary President: President R. A. Fulem, C.M.G., LL.D., University of Toronto.
President: Dr. W. D. Sharpe, Late Commandant, British Naval Mission Hospital, Belgrade, Serbia.
Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, 1st Vice-Pres. Hon. Treas.: A. H. CAMPBELL, Esq.
Please send your contribution to-day. The Canadian Serbian Relief Committee transmits funds to the British Serbian Relief Committee, through which they are distributed to the sufferers. Contributions may be sent to MR. A. H. CAMPBELL, Hon. Treasurer, 4 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Any branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

GIVE THE FARMER A SQUARE DEAL

Need For Increase In Production of Food Stuffs
SOME NECESSITIES

Labor, Fertilizer and a Fair Price for Produce — Some Suggestions to the Dominion Government by a Halifax Paper

(Halifax Chronicle)

The pressing necessity for an increase in the production of foodstuffs during this year is generally admitted. By the written and spoken word our people generally have been well informed of the great need for increased production. But is that enough? Should we not go further and simply pointing out the need and putting all the burden on the shoulders of the agriculturist? We think not.

Let us look at the problem of increasing production from the farmer's point of view for a moment. Every farmer in this country who is considering what he can do to help win the war by increasing his production is first faced with the problem of a great shortage of labor. He has, possibly, definitely determined not to put as much acreage under cultivation this year as he did last because he cannot get the labor to properly plant and look after the crop. By doing so he is restricting the production of the country. How can this difficulty be best overcome?

There is practically nothing that the individual can do to overcome it. The only measures which will have a tendency to overcome it are measures which can be taken only by the Dominion Government. Labor must be mobilized just as military forces were enlisted and mobilized. Industries which do not at the moment produce the necessities of life should be dealt with in such a manner as to free the laboring men for service in agriculture and other industries producing the necessities of life. This is something upon which the Dominion Government should have initiated a fixed and definite policy two years ago, but while it cannot be made as effective, still it is not too late to make a start now.

The second matter to which the farmer must give consideration is the matter of obtaining sufficient fertilizer to enrich his land. Due to lack of fertilizer Germany's production of potatoes last year fell off seventy-five per cent. The chemicals used in the production of fertilizer are also required in the manufacture of munitions. Consequently there has been a great increase in the cost of fertilizer and a great scarcity in its production. Great Britain has prohibited the export of fertilizer in order to conserve her own supply. Enquiry might determine just how wise a policy, having regard to the interests of the whole Empire, that is, if fertilizer is available in Great Britain and the "slag fertilizer" which can be obtained there only at a prohibitive cost, is a wise one. It is not all required in the Dominion Government is the authority which should address itself to the problem. So far as we have knowledge no effort along this line has been made by the Ottawa administration. The provision of a plentiful supply of fertilizer is one of the most important factors in any campaign to secure increased production. To a farmer faced with a shortage of labor the obvious remedy is to increase the fertility of the acreage which the labor available is capable of cultivating. This can be accomplished in no better way than by a generous application of fertilizer. Owning to the cost and the difficulty of obtaining this necessary article it is undoubtedly the duty of the Dominion Government to come to the farmer's assistance and furnish it to him at a reasonable price.

Assuming that a farmer has the labor and the fertilizer necessary to produce a bumper crop his next enquiry will be: "What price will I obtain for the crop when it is harvested?" This is a most important consideration to him. He is well aware by bitter experience that over-production in the past has led to lowered prices—lowered sometimes below the cost of production. If a patriotic farmer expends in labor and fertilizer more money than he gets for his products he is not likely to continue the process long. Our farmers, as a rule, are not wealthy. They cannot afford to lose a crop or even the profit on a crop. If, however, the farmer knew that he would receive a fair price for his product when harvested he could be depended upon to do the very best he could to raise a heavy crop.

The government of Great Britain has appreciated this viewpoint and has guaranteed the producer a fair price for his product when harvested. This Dominion Government should follow this example. The Dominion Government has shown an entire lack of appreciation of the problems which confront the farmer, owing to the scarcity of labor and fertilizer and it has so far made no provision to supply the farmer with these vitally necessary aids to production. This being the case the obvious duty rests upon it of guaranteeing the farmer that he will receive fair prices for

such products as he can raise when harvested. By so doing the government could help substantially in increasing production in Canada this year.

There is no good reason why the farmer could not be given the same measure of assistance which was given to his brother producer, the manufacturer. When munitions first came to be manufactured in Canada the producer was guaranteed a price which would yield him a profit to induce him to undertake the business. In addition the guinea price was fixed high enough to permit him to reimburse himself for the cost of his plant and equipment. Why not give a measure of fair play to the farmer and guarantee him a fair price for his products this year?

As has been stated the cardinal points which must be considered before a campaign for increased production can be successful are labor, fertilizer and fixed prices. To a very great extent the provision of these vital factors comes solely under the charge of the Dominion Government. So far it has done nothing but to advise increased production. The time for action is now. Let it give the farmer a "square deal" and he will do the rest to the limit of his ability.

THE BIRTH OF A NEW WORLD

(Toronto Star)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that if the entrance of the United States into this war tends to shorten the conflict, "it is a great humanitarian act." That may seem a strange phrase to use in regard to a declaration of war. But we are growing accustomed to strange things; or rather we are coming into a frame of mind in which nothing seems strange. Old traditional ideas must be scrapped and made over again; the metal melted and poured into new moulds.

This is not an international war of the old kind. It is a civil war of the world, which must end in revolution. The world will be transformed, just as Russia is being transformed. The revolution in Russia, the entrance of the United States into the war, cannot be described in the old language of war. It is as if great natural forces had been released, as if the elements had entered the contest against Prussian ambition, as if the stars in their courses were fighting against sinners.

Prussian vanity may be pleased at the notion of "fighting the whole world," and that may take away the sting. What does it matter? Nations have pale before the vast shattering elemental disturbance, the vast convulsion of nature which we are witnessing. The defeat of Prussian ambition will be a mere incident in the recasting of the world—like the falling of the leaves in autumn, enriching the soil for future growth. The Teutonic struggle is the last effort of the old order to maintain itself. The death of the old order will be the birth of the new world.

One of the most solemn and pathetic thoughts of this hour is, that the mighty changes we are witnessing and about to witness will not be seen, in this world at least, by those who have made the supreme sacrifice. They who have sown

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seed will not reap the harvest. They have died that humanity may live. We cannot reward them, we cannot even adequately commemorate their deeds. We can do no more, as Lincoln said, than dedicate ourselves to the unfinished work which they have so nobly advanced, and from these honored dead take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion. "We here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation under God

Unable to purchase tobacco at the advanced prices, Joe Gidley of Uniontown, Penn., is raising in his front yard a crop which he says will be a lifetime supply.

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